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EXHIBIT A

STEDMAN'S Medical Dictionary

26th Edition

ILLUSTRATED IN COLOR

appear after splenectomy; *syn* Mexican hat c. (2) a c. lysed by cytotoxic T lymphocytes, as in graft rejection.

tart c., a monocyte with an engulfed nucleus in which the structure is still well preserved.

taste c.'s, darkly staining c.'s in a taste bud that appear to have extending into the gustatory pore long hair-like microvilli containing a number of closely packed microtubules; the taste c.'s stand in synaptic contact with sensory nerve fibers of the facial, glossopharyngeal, or vagus nerves. *syn* gustatory c.'s.

T cytotoxic c.'s (Tc), *syn* killer c.'s.

TDTH c.'s, a functional subset of T helper c.'s that are involved in delayed-type hypersensitivity reactions.

tendon c.'s, elongated fibroblastic c.'s arranged in rows between the collagenous tendon fibers.

Tg c.'s, a subset of T c.'s that have an Fc receptor for immunoglobulin G molecules.

theca lutein c., a steroid secretory c. of the corpus luteum that comes from the theca interna of the ovarian follicle at the time of ovulation. *syn* paraluteal c., paralutein c.

theca c.'s of stomach, *syn* surface mucous c.'s of stomach.

T helper c.'s (Th), a subset of lymphocytes that secrete various cytokines that regulate the immune response.

Tiselius electrophoresis c., the special container in a Tiselius apparatus containing the solution to be analyzed electrophoretically.

Tm c.'s, T helper c.'s that have an Fc receptor for immunoglobulin M molecules.

totipotent c., an undifferentiated c. capable of developing into any type of body c.

touch c., *syn* tactile c.

Touton giant c., a xanthoma c. in which the multiple nuclei are grouped around a small island of nonfoamy cytoplasm.

transducer c., any c. responding to a mechanical, thermal, photic, or chemical stimulus by generating an electrical impulse synaptically transmitted to a sensory neuron in contact with the c.

transitional c., any c. thought to represent a phase of development from one form to another.

tubal air c.'s, occasional small air cells in the inferior wall of the auditory tube, near the tympanic orifice, communicating with the tympanic cavity. *syn* cellulae pneumaticae tubae auditivae [NA], air c.'s of auditory tube.

tufted c., a particular type of c. in the olfactory bulb comparable to the bulb's mitral c. with respect to afferent and efferent relationships, but smaller and more superficially located.

tunnel c.'s, *syn* pillar c.'s.

Türk c., a relatively large, immature c. with certain morphologic features resembling those of a plasma c., although the nuclear pattern is similar to that of a myeloblast; found in circulating blood only in pathologic conditions. *syn* irritation c., Türk's leukocyte.

tympanic c.'s, *syn* tympanic air c.'s.

tympanic air c.'s, numerous groove-like depressions in the walls of the tympanic cavity, communicating with the tubal air cells. *syn* cellulae tympanicae [NA], tympanic c.'s.

type I c.'s, *syn* squamous alveolar c.'s.

type II c.'s, *syn* great alveolar c.'s.

Tzanck c.'s, acantholytic epithelial c.'s seen in the Tzanck test.

undifferentiated c., a primitive c. that has not assumed the morphologic and functional characteristics it will later acquire.

unipolar c., *syn* unipolar neuron.

vasoformative c., *syn* angioblast (1).

veil c., an antigen-presenting c. that has veil-like cytoplasmic processes and circulates in the blood and lymph. *syn* veiled c.'s (1).

veiled c.'s, (1) *syn* veil c. (2) *see* Langerhans' c.'s.

vestibular hair c.'s, c.'s in the sensory epithelium of the maculae and cristae of the membranous labyrinth of the inner ear; afferent and efferent nerve fibers of the vestibular nerve end synaptically upon them; from the apical end of each c. a bundle of stereocilia and a kinocilium extend into the statoconial membrane of the maculae and the cupula of the cristae.

Virchow's c.'s, (1) the lacunae in osseous tissue containing the bone c.'s; also the bone c.'s themselves; (2) *syn* corneal corpuscles, under corpuscle.

virus-transformed c., a c. that has been genetically changed to a tumor c., the change being subsequently transmitted to all descendant c.'s; c.'s transformed by oncoviruses continue to produce virus in high concentration without being killed; DNA tumor virus-transformed c.'s develop (along with other changes) tumor-associated antigens and rarely produce virus.

visual receptor c.'s, the rod and cone c.'s of the retina.

vitreous c., a c. occurring in the peripheral part of the vitreous body that may be responsible for production of hyaluronic acid and possibly of collagen. *syn* hyalocyte.

wandering c., *syn* ameboid c.

Warthin-Finkeldey c.'s, giant c.'s with multiple overlapping nuclei, found in lymphoid tissue in measles, especially during the prodromal stage.

wasserhelle c., *syn* water-clear c. of parathyroid.

water-clear c. of parathyroid, a variety of chief c., so-called because the cytoplasm contains much glycogen that is not preserved or stained in the usual preparation. *syn* wasserhelle c.

white blood c. (WBC), *syn* leukocyte.

WI-38 c.'s, the first normal human cells, derived from fetal lung tissue, continuously cultivated. [Wistar Institute]

wing c., one of the polyhedral c.'s in the corneal epithelium beneath the surface layer.

yolk c.'s, primitive embryonic c.'s lying between the endoderm and mesoderm; they probably give rise to the endothelium of vitelline vessels.

zymogenic c., a c. that secretes an enzyme; specifically a chief c. of a gastric gland or an acinar c. of the pancreas. *syn* albuminous c. (2), chief c. of stomach, peptic c.

cel-la, gen. and pl. **cel-lae** (sel'ā, sel'ē). A room or cell. [L. storeroom, or compartment]

c. me'dia, *syn* pars centralis ventriculi lateralis.

cel-lic-o-lous (se-lik'ō-lūs). Living within cells. [L. *cella*, cells, + *colo*, to abide in]

cel-lo-bi-ase (sel-ō-bī'ās). *syn* β-D-glucosidase.

cel-lo-bi-ose (sel-ō-bī'ōs). A disaccharide obtained from cellulose and lichenin; a glucose-β(1 → 4)-glucoside, differing only from maltose in the nature of the glycoside bond. *syn* cellose.

cel-lo-hex-ose (sel-ō-heks'ōs). *syn* D-glucose.

cel-loi-din (se-loi'din). A solution of pyroxylin in ether and alcohol, used for embedding histologic specimens.

cel-lon (sel'on). *syn* tetrachloroethane.

cel-lo-na (sel-ō'nā). A cellulose bandage impregnated with plaster of Paris.

cel-lose (sel'ōs). *syn* cellobiose.

cel-lu-la, gen. and pl. **cel-lu-lae** (sel'yū-lā, -lē). 1 [NA]. In gross anatomy, a small but macroscopic compartment. *syn* cellule. 2 In histology, a cell. [L. a small chamber, dim. of *cella*]

cel'lulae anterio'res, *syn* anterior ethmoidal air cells, under cell.

cel'lulae co'li, *syn* haustra coli, under haustrum.

cel'lulae ethmoida'les [NA], *syn* ethmoid air cells, under cell.

SEE ALSO anterior ethmoidal air cells, under cell, middle ethmoidal air cells, under cell, posterior ethmoidal air cells, under cell.

cel'lulae mastoid'eae [NA], *syn* mastoid air cells, under cell.

cel'lulae me'diae, *syn* middle ethmoidal air cells, under cell.

cel'lulae pneumaticae tu'bae auditivae [NA], *syn* tubal air cells, under cell.

cel'lulae posterio'res, *syn* posterior ethmoidal air cells, under cell.

cel'lulae tympan'icae [NA], *syn* tympanic air cells, under cell.

cel-lu-lar (sel'yū-lār). 1. Relating to, derived from, or composed of cells. 2. Having numerous compartments or interstices. [L. *cellula*, dim. of *cella*, storeroom]

cel-lu-lar-i-ty (sel-yū-lār-i-tē). The degree, quality, or condition of cells that are present.

cel-lu-lase (sel'yū-lās). Endo-1,4-β-glucase; an enzyme catalyz-